THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA
ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VI. CALGARY, ALBERTA, MAY 2nd, 1927 No. 19

Parliament Votes Millions Without Adequate Consideration

by ROBERT GARDINER, M.P.

South Africans May Adopt U.F.A. Plan

by Secretary African Farmers' Bond

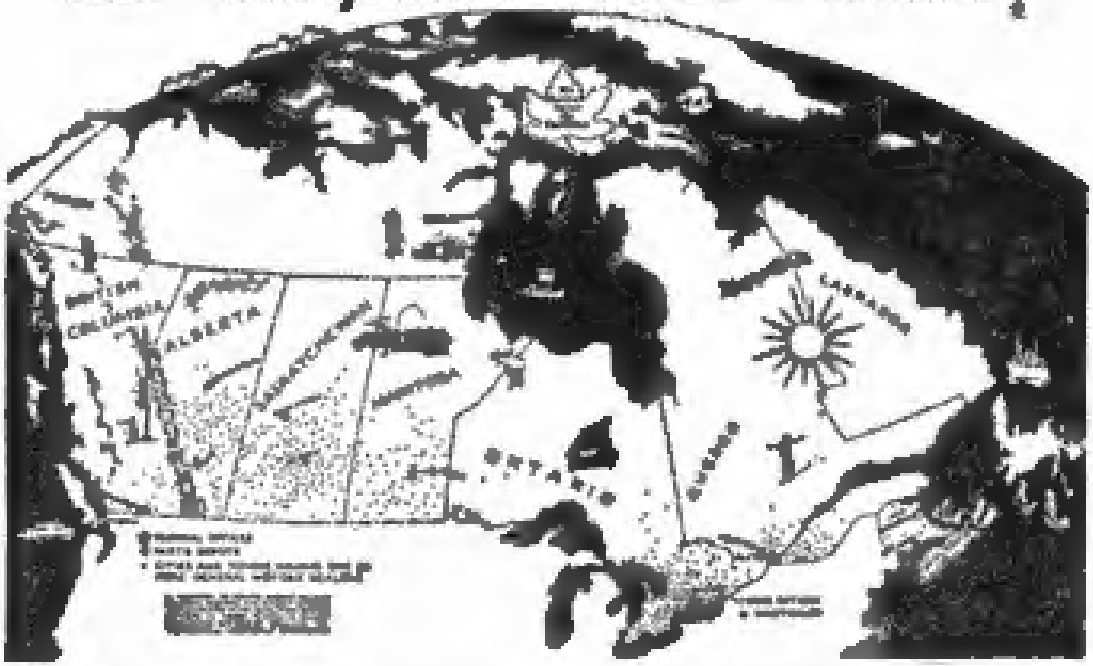
Will China Eat Wheat or Rice?

by JOHN G. ARMITAGE

Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool

Answering the Grain Trade

Service Everywhere
and *everywhere* Good Service!



FROM Halifax to Vancouver, everywhere in the Dominion of Canada and throughout the United States . . . ready, competent service is at the command of owners of General Motors cars.

Every General Motors dealer in Canada is within 24 hours of a depot in the General Motors Parts Distribution chain, which has its links in Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Saint John and Oshawa.

Thus, in every community there is a General Motors dealer in close touch with a General Motors Parts Depot which offers the economy advantages of simplified inventory and conserved storage space due to the interchangeability of 3,000 out of the 40,000 General Motors parts . . . and passes on to owners the savings of huge volume production, standardization and large quantity shipments that save so much in distribution costs.

And every owner of a General Motors car is secure not only in this assurance of intelligent, expert, economical service at home but also in the knowledge that General Motors service extends throughout the United States and, indeed, all over the world.

Drive where he may, tour where he will, General Motors has provided him with service everywhere . . . and everywhere good service.

CHEVROLET PONTIAC OLDSMOBILE OAKLAND
McLAUGHLIN-BUICK LA SALLE CADILLAC

GENERAL MOTORS of CANADA *Limited*

SUBSCRIPTIONS

One Year.....$1.00

Single Copies.....5c each

Make remittances by money order or postal note. We cannot accept responsibility for currency forwarded through the mail.

Change of Address—When ordering a change of address, the former as well as the present address should be given, otherwise the change cannot be made.

CIRCULATION

The paid circulation, issue of April 15, 1927.....42,500

THE U.F.A.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month by

THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA,

Longhead Building

CALGARY - ALBERTA

Official Organ of

THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL.

THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL.

THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL.

THE ALBERTA HOG AND POULTRY POOL.

Editor

W. ROBERTS MORRIS

ADVERTISING

Commercial Display.....30c per agate line

($2.00 per inch)

Livestock Display.....(rates on application)

Classified.....3c per word prepaid

No discount for time or space

Copy must reach us 8 days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

No advertisements taken for liquor, or questionable investment schemes. None other than reliable advertisements will be knowingly accepted. Readers will confer a favor by advising us promptly of unsatisfactory dealings with advertisers.

VOL. VI. CALGARY, ALBERTA, MAY 2nd, 1927 No. 13

Principal Contents

	Page
EDITORIAL	3
PARLIAMENT VOTES MILLIONS WITHOUT ADEQUATE CONSIDERATION	4
WILL CHINA EAT WHEAT OR RICE?	6
THE FIRST MAN IN CANADA TO SIGN A WHEAT POOL CONTRACT	7
NEWS FROM THE WHEAT POOL HEAD OFFICE	8
ANSWERING THE GRAIN TRADE	8
WHEAT POOL LECTURE NO. 3	9
NO. 2 TERMINAL, VANCOUVER, PASSES TO CONTROL OF POOL	9
POOL WHEAT LEADING THE WAY	9
LARGE PROFIT MADE BY NO. 1 TERMINAL, VANCOUVER	10
FROM THE FAR NORTH	10
DUTCHMAN MAN REPLIES TO ANTI-POOL PAMPHLET	10
PRINCE RUPERT TERMINAL OF ALBERTA WHEAT POOL	11
WHEAT POOL RESERVES	11
SIZE WHEAT POOL HAS HELD UP PRICES	12
NO PROFIT IN GRAIN HANDLING SINCE POOL STARTED	12
POOL MEMBERS TO GET INTEREST PAYMENT	12
NEW POOL OFFICE	14
NEW SERIES OF WHEAT POOL CONTRACTS NOW ISSUED	14
HANNA KIWANIS CLUB TO AID SIGN-UP DRIVE	14
CORRESPONDENCE	14
NEWS FROM ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL HEAD OFFICE	15
CONFERENCE AT OTTAWA UPON HOG GRADING POLICY	18
SOUTH AFRICAN FARMERS MAY ADOPT U.F.A. PLAN	20
THE U.F.W.A. AND JUNIOR BRANCH	22
THE PROBLEM OF ADULT EDUCATION	22
THE ADVANTAGES OF UNIVERSITY WEEK	22
THE PROBLEM OF THE TEACHER	24
THE HISTORY OF THE ROCHDALE EQUITABLE PIONEERS	26
NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION	32
MAY NOW APPEAL FOR MOISTURE TEST	32

EDITORIAL

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE

Elsewhere in this issue, Robert Gardiner, M.P., chairman of the U.F.A. group in the House of Commons, describes the scandalous manner in which most important estimates involving the expenditure of many millions of dollars of the people's money, were rushed through in the closing days of the recent session of the House of Commons.

It is noteworthy that the daily newspapers, which claim to be guardians of the public interest, have almost without exception failed to offer any criticism of this dangerous procedure. Perhaps the reason is that most of the papers are supporters of one or other of the old line parties, and in this matter, Liberals and Conservatives in the House of Commons were apparently acting in collusion. Only the U.F.A., Labor and Progressive members protested.

* * *

MISS MACPHAIL TELLS THE UNPALATABLE TRUTH

According to a considerable section of the Canadian daily press, the privilege of criticising foreign policies which may endanger the peace of the world, and involve Canada in another international catastrophe, is reserved for Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotsmen. Canadians are not entitled to freedom to express unpalatable truths. They are subordinates whose sole duty is to follow the lead of any Government which happens to be in power at a particular moment in Great Britain. To disagree in the slightest degree with any policy for which British statesmen are responsible is a form of disloyalty. "Miss Macphail has criticised Great Britain's policy in China." That is an unpardonable sin.

Apparently these Canadian papers assume that the rights of Canadians are inferior to those of Englishmen; that what is permitted to the ex-premiers, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Lloyd George, to British naval officers which distinguished records such as Commander Kenworthy, or army officers such as Col. C. L. Malone, M.C., or great figures of the modern world such as H. G. Wells or Hon. Bertrand Russell, should not be permitted to Canadians. We reject unreservedly such a narrow conception of the role of Canadians in the affairs of the group of nations which is known as the British Empire.

The case which Miss Macphail presents is indisputable. That is why the papers which attack her do not question its truth, but merely resort to terms of abuse. We have studied the letter carefully, in the light of historical documents and in consultation with men who have a wide personal knowledge of Chinese affairs. Only on one or two points of detail which do not affect the validity of her case, is the statement of Miss Macphail open to question. For instance, control of post offices, referred to in her letter, was abandoned by Great Britain very recently, except in the concessions. The first opium war, while it was occasioned by British opium smugglers, did in fact have the effect of extending the market for opium and later the privileges of opium trading were established by treaty, despite the wishes of the Chinese Government.

The *Ottawa Citizen*, a paper owned by the Southam family, who are also the owners of the *Edmonton Journal* and *Calgary Herald*, has refused to subscribe to the dogma that Canadians have no rights of criticism of foreign policy. The *Citizen* is one of the most strongly pro-British newspapers in Canada, and it is as courageous and free in its criticism as the best British newspapers. The *Citizen* has something to say about Miss Macphail's letter. We will publish its comment in our next issue.

* * *

The right to appeal for moisture test is now established for the first time, according to an article which is printed in this issue. This will be gratifying to Western wheat growers. Whether the act did or did not permit such appeal has been in doubt, and all attempts to establish that it did have in the past failed. U.F.A. members at the recent session have succeeded in obtaining an interpretation of the act favorable to the producers.

THE NEXT WAR

The warfare of the future looks to ordinary non-professional people like a vast and terrible plunge into the unknown, in which nobody knows what will happen, except that everybody is likely to be defeated. They have learnt from the last war that all the preparations made by all the armies were either inadequate or inappropriate; they are taught by energetic writers like Mr. Churchill that nearly all generals and admirals in all the nations proved when tested to be obstinate fools who never won battles except when their enemies played what they all believed to be winning cards. And in the meantime, the air is thick with rumors of new devices and gases of incredible potency, which may make all preparations obsolete, if or when the day arrives.—*Westminster Gazette*, London, Eng.

The First Session of Canada's Sixteenth Parliament

A Review of the Work of the House of Commons

By ROBERT GARDINER, M.P.
Chairman of the U.F.A. Group

Rushing Votes of Many Millions in Last Few Days of Session Measure to Public Interest—Liberal and Conservative Collusion Makes Repeated Protests of U.F.A., Labor and Progressive Groups Unavailing—Some Features of the Legislative Program

The First Session of the Sixteenth Parliament of the Dominion ended on Thursday night, April 14th, at about 9 p.m. For about two weeks prior to prorogation the House sat daily from eleven in the morning until long after midnight with the exception of Saturdays, when the House rose at 6 p.m. The ordinary hours for House sittings are the first five days of the week and the time is from three to six p.m. and from eight to eleven p.m., with the exception of Wednesdays when the House rises at six. This leaves the mornings and Saturdays free for members to attend standing committees, correspondence or for study.

WHY RUSH AT END IS SO OBJECTIONABLE

Members are usually in no great hurry to transact the country's business at the beginning of a session, but when the idea spreads abroad that we should conclude the session by a certain date, the change in speed is marvellous. Two and sometimes three of the Select Standing Committees, to whom most of the important legislation is referred, were sitting at the same time that the House was in session. This meant that a sufficient number of members had to leave the House to form a quorum in the committees, otherwise legislation sent to these committees for investigation would have remained there and could not have been dealt with by the House until reported from the committee. Members who are diligent in their attendance in the House and who are unfortunately called to a committee while the House is in session soon lose contact with the business that has been transacted in their absence. This is why the usual end of the session's rush is so objectionable to members who desire to follow all the proceedings.

DANGER TO THE PEOPLE'S INTERESTS

A situation such as I have described is also dangerous inasmuch as it gives an opportunity for the passing of legislation without proper consideration that may carry with it privileges detrimental to the people's interests. At the beginning of a session weeks and sometimes months are spent by the parties in an endeavor to secure some political advantages over their opponents. During this time very little progress is made. Then comes a short period when we make progress and the business before the House receives proper consideration, followed as I have already outlined by a mad rush to get through by a certain date.

The main estimates of expenditures for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1928, totalled $354,000,000; Supplementary estimates for eleven million dollars ($11,000,000) were tabled on Monday, April the 11th, making a grand total for ordinary and capital expenditures of three hundred and sixty-five million dollars ($365,000,000). This does not include loans to the Canadian National Railways to the amount of twenty-two and a half million dollars. Some of the expenditures are provided for by statute, therefore are

Robert Gardiner, M.P.

self explanatory, and do not, as a rule, receive consideration in the House.

TWO THIRDS OF MONEY VOTED IN FOUR DAYS

It is safe to say that up to four days prior to prorogation less than one-third of the proposed expenditures had been considered and voted by Parliament. In order that the House might finish by Easter millions had to be voted with but scant explanations. The Liberal and Conservative parties apparently had an understanding that nothing must stand in the way of closing the session by Easter. The upshot of this apparent understanding was that on the last day of the session, Thursday, April 14th, the rate at which supply was voted was a scandal. Members of the U.F.A., Labour and Progressive groups protested times without number, but with very little success.

How different to the pre-election appeals of the spokesmen for both the old parties when they exhorted the people to vote their party into power as they were the only party that could be safely entrusted to run the people's business with economy! We have protested that the present method of dealing with expenditures is not conducive to economy and have suggested that committees be formed at the beginning of each session to which the estimates would be referred. These committees would have the opportunity of calling before them the departmental officials who in turn would have to justify the proposed expenditures.

LIVESTOCK LEGISLATION FOR PRODUCERS' BENEFIT

I now come to legislation that is of particular interest to the farmer. It may be said with regret that none of this legislation is of the type that might be termed advanced; yet progress has been made inasmuch as Parliament has accepted and embodied into law some principles that are new. For instance, amendments to "The Livestock and Livestock Products Act" admit the principle and desirability of producers selling their livestock through co-operative selling organizations. Previously neither the law nor the regulations governing livestock exchanges permitted the payment of patronage dividends. Trouble arose between the representatives of the old and the new methods of selling. The amendments make provision for the payment of patronage dividends, including any portion of the commissions earned and not required for running expenses. These amendments are not as extensive as we desired, but now that the principle is accepted and as experience dictates, further amendments can be more readily secured.

When these amendments were before the Agricultural Committee representatives appeared on behalf of the commission firms and entered a strong protest against some of the proposals. These amendments remove some of the difficulties that hampered the producers' selling organizations. It would be foolish to claim that this legislation will make co-operative marketing a success.

The degree of success that co-operative marketing will achieve depends upon the degree of loyalty the farmer gives to the different selling organizations.

RURAL CREDITS ACT IS FINALLY PASSED

The Rural Credits Measure, introduced last session and which failed to receive the Governor General's assent, was reintroduced again this session, passed through the Commons and Senate, received assent, and is now one of our statutes. The Senate amended the Bill, the most important amendment being the deleting of the clause providing for a maximum of one per cent for operating costs. The legislation provides for joint responsibility between the Federal and Provincial authorities. Before the rural credits legislation becomes effective it will be necessary for the Provincial Legislatures to pass a concurring measure accepting their share of the responsibility. We believe this legislation will reduce interest charges on long time mortgage loans and through the amortization principle assist the farmer in finally paying off the loan.

CANADA GRAIN ACT AMENDMENTS

The Canada Grain Act was amended along the lines of the Campbell amendment of last session. The main purpose of this amendment is to restore the property rights of the farmer in the product of his labor, viz., grain, without discrimination or disability. Judge Turgeon, who was chairman of the commission of inquiry appointed to investigate the methods of selling and handling grain, was appointed by the Government to

prepare a new Grain Act, keeping in mind the evidence given before the commission. In the bill as drawn up by Judge Turgeon provision was made that when a farmer had stored his grain in a country elevator he might if he so wished pay the country elevator's handling charges, order it loaded and forwarded to a terminal elevator of his own choosing, the country elevator being held responsible for grade and weight. When this bill came before the Agricultural Committee in 1925 an amendment was proposed and carried which relieved the country elevator from the responsibility of guaranteeing the weight and grade in the event of a farmer ordering his grain shipped to a terminal of his own choosing. This deprived the farmer of his property rights in his grain.

The amendment as passed by the Commons and Senate restores the property right of the farmer provided he orders his grain shipped to a terminal where it can be graded and weighed by government inspectors and weighmen. It does not apply to shipments to points other than terminals. Remembering the activities of the wheat pools in acquiring terminal facilities, this legislation is of inestimable value to the Pools and Pool members.

REVALUATION OF SOLDIER SETTLERS' LANDS

Another important measure to a substantial portion of our agricultural communities is the legislation just enacted for the purpose of revaluing soldier settlers lands. Most of the land held by returned men was purchased at peak prices. The same disability applied to stock. During the session of 1925 relief was afforded to the soldier settler on his stock account to the extent of 20 and 40 per cent, depending upon the year of purchase. The present legislation deals only with land purchased on behalf of the returned man by the Soldier Settlement Board. If a soldier settler feels that the price paid for his holding was too high he may make application to the Board for a revaluation. If the settler and a representative of the Board can agree upon a price that is considered a fair value under present day conditions, there will be no further trouble but if there is a disagreement as to price, then it will be finally settled by an arbitrator selected by the Exchequer Court. The bill as it passed the House of Commons made provision for a commission of three for arbitration purposes. One was to be the District Court Judge, who was to be the chairman, and one each to represent the Soldier Settlement Board and the Soldier Settlers. The Senate, however, amended the bill in this respect, providing that the Exchequer Court would take the place of the commission. I am informed that the Exchequer Court will probably appoint the District Court Judge to be its representative; therefore, the applicant will not have to appear before the Exchequer Court in the event of a dispute between the Board and the settlers as to the present value of the land. The Exchequer Court will review the evidence secured by its representative and give a decision which will be final.

It has been suggested that a flat reduction of 25 per cent should be made on all soldier settlers' lands, with a proviso that in the event of 25 per cent not being sufficient to bring the price down to its present day value, a further reduction be made. This proposal was not acceptable, as recent sales of Soldier Settlement Board lands have demonstrated that some parcels of land have sold for a higher price than was originally paid by the Board for them.

BOARD HAS 5000 FARMS ON ITS HANDS

It is unfortunate that this legislation was not in effect some years ago as it would have saved some of the returned men a lot of grief and the Board many of its settlers. The Board has upon its own hands five thousand salvaged farms. Three thousand of these farms are described as fair to good agricultural land —two thousand of them have very little agricultural value. It is proposed to put British settlers on the three thousand farms under the agreement entered into between Canada and Great Britain. It is suggested that the two thousand farms of no agricultural value may be handed over to the Rural Municipalities without cost to them. If these proposals are carried out, it is reasonable to expect that these farms will be taxable in the near future.

Amendments of some importance to ex-soldiers were made to the Pension Act. The time for filing new claims for pensions had lapsed—new claims could not be investigated because they were received by the Pension Board after the date set in the Act had expired. The time was extended for two years. Another amendment provides for a second appeal to the Appeal Board in the event of the first appeal being dismissed by the Board, provided the applicant can produce newly discovered evidence.

THE MARITIMES REPORT IN THE HOUSE

The legislation introduced in the House to implement the recommendations of the commission appointed to inquire into the Maritime claims produced much discussion. As this question has already been dealt with in the U.F.A. by Mr. W. M. Davidson, it is not my intention to go over the different items again in detail. We must remember that the report was an ex-parte report — that is to say — that only the applicants were heard. No one representing the people living outside of the Maritimes was heard. This is probably the reason why the commission recommended almost everything that the representatives of the Maritimes demanded. The Maritimes have not recovered from the after-war slump as rapidly as some of the other Provinces. Some of the other Provinces have important grievances too, and it would have been wise statesmanship if the Federal Government had provided for a national stock taking in order to try and discover ways and means, as far as is humanly possible, to satisfy the claims of all the Provinces.

We expected when the bill providing for a twenty per cent reduction in freight rates within a certain zone, to be paid for out of the public treasury, was before the House, that as an excuse for this proposal the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement would be cited. We have been criticized to the extent that we were the recipients of special privileges in the form of the Crow's Nest rates on grain; that these rates were so low that the railways lost money, that, therefore, other commodities must pay a higher rate than necessary in order to make up the loss. It was almost impossible for us to secure convincing evidence to the contrary until quite recently. Some time ago the Board of Railway Commissioners was instructed by order-in-council to make a searching inquiry into freight rates throughout Canada with a view to equalization.

This inquiry has been proceeding for some time and some valuable evidence was given by representatives of the railway companies, under cross examination, that substantiates our claim that the Crow's Nest rates on grain are profitable. I took part in the debate upon the second reading of the bill to subsidize freight rates in the Maritimes. I read a part of the evidence given before the Railway Commission. I trust the Editor will find room in *The U.F.A.* for it. Mr. Mallory, Director of the Bureau of Statistics of the Canadian National Railways, was being cross-examined by Mr. Symington of Winnipeg. It is to be found in the Records of the Board of Railway Commissioners, pages 4439 and 4440, dated March 8th, 1927, and is as follows:

MALLORY'S CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. SYMINGTON

Ques.: Mr. Symington: Now, Mr. Mallory, I am looking at exhibit No. 128, pages 69 and 70. I see that in the first six months of the year 42 per cent of the freight revenue yielded 1.47 per cent of the net profits, that is Canadian lines. Ans.: Yes.

Ques.: That is true, is it not? Ans.: I assume your figures are correct.

Ques.: They are your own figures. The percentages are shown at a glance. You can say it is correct. Ans.: I have not checked them over, but I will take your word for it.

Ques.: In the last six months 57.94 per cent of the traffic produced 98.53 per cent of the net profits on Canadian lines. Ans.: Yes.

Ques.: That is taking two six months periods. Ans.: Yes.

Ques.: In the last six months period the greater portion of the traffic was handled in the West, was it not? Ans: The ton miles accrued in the last period, the greater portion would be in the West.

Ques.: Yes. Ans.: I would have to check that up. I would not like to say that offhand.

Ques.: You are saying it and you will find it in your returns: 70 per cent of that traffic was grain traffic; 72 per cent I think you gave us for the last four months. Ans.: IN THE WEST 72.6 PER CENT OF THE TRAFFIC.

Ques.: 72.6 per cent of the traffic was grain traffic. Ans.: Yes.

Ques.: Looking now at page 70 of the same exhibit, taking it in another way, the number of tons carried one mile in thousands, that is your gross ton mile, is it not? Ans.: No.

Ques.: Is that the revenue tons one mile? Ans.: I think it is the net ton one mile.

Ques.: Are these figures compiled from the Dominion Bureau of Publications? Are they in the Canadian National statement the revenue ton miles? Ans.: That is right.

Ques.: On your whole Canadian system you carried 38.72 per cent of your revenue ton miles and you earned 1.47 per cent of your net in the first six months; that is right, is it not? Ans.: Yes, that is right.

Ques.: And in the second half you carried 61.28 per cent of the revenue ton miles on your whole system. Ans.: Yes.

Ques.: And you earned 98.53 per cent of your net earnings. Ans.: That is right.

Ques.: And again it is during the last period the percentage of grain movement is so high, the figures you gave me a

(Continued on Page 39)

CHINA'S ECONOMIC REVOLUTION

WILL SHE EAT WHEAT OR RICE?

(Special to *The U.F.A.* by JOHN G. ARMITAGE)

China is undergoing a revolution not only political but economic. Like every other nation that has gone through this travail, she suffers its pangs, accentuated, in China's case, by interference on the part of those opposed to her recovery.

Fifteen years ago China was a feudal nation, ground under heel by the imperialist Manchus. She has thrown off that bondage, but there still remains an economic bondage, which certain foreign financial institutions hope to keep imposed upon her.

WHY THIS MASSING OF ARMED FORCE?

If that is not so, then why are there close on to 200 foreign ships of war in Chinese waters, and close on to 100,000 fighting men, with tanks, aeroplanes, artillery, specially designed transport wagons and poison gas on Chinese soil. Surely no reasonable person will contend that this vast array of imperialistic power is to protect foreign residents assembled in Shanghai from a few thousand Nationalist troops. If that were so it would indeed be a compliment to China's fighting men. But the contention is too utterly ridiculous for thinking men to entertain.

There must be a reason for this great aggregation of foreign troops. Surely it is intended to use it against someone. As it has only been assembled since Nationalism has been embraced by nine-tenths of the Chinese people, it seems reasonable to assume there must be an intention to use it against the Nationalists. There is no other growing force in China against which it could be used.

What then, it will be asked, is this Chinese Nationalism? What have foreign financiers to fear? Nothing more, nor less, than loss of profits wrung from a feudal China.

It must be understood that China is a country whose natural resources are unlimited and practically unscratched. And alongside all this natural wealth, coal, iron, water-power and huge areas of prolific soil, is to be found an illimitable supply of infinitely cheap labor. So cheap is Chinese field labor (the Chinese Economic Bulletin says 17 cents a month for males) that Chinese farmers can profitably farm with wooden plows belonging to the days of Moses. Not always are these plows drawn by oxen. Sometimes they are drawn by human donkeys—Chinese farm laborers.

RAISING ALREADY EXORBITANT WAGES!

And there are four hundred millions of these workers, whose wages, in factory areas, "Bolshevist" Nationalists have raised from $1.25 a month to $3.50 a month, out of which exorbitant (?) wage Chinese factory workers have to feed and clothe themselves. Of recreation they know nothing, for they are too busy, working seven days of 16 hours (reduced to 12 by "Red" Nationalists) per week. One hundred and twelve hours of unremitting toil in every week!

Herein lies the sting. These "Bolshevist" Nationalists demand that Chinese workers, in factories and on farms, should be paid so much, even more they say, —shameless men! than Canada's workers. Put plainly, they would steadily seek to raise the economic status of the Chinese nation to that of Canada and other more advanced countries.

Nothing wrong with that, you say. Nor is there, for Canadians; but there is a whole lot wrong from the point of view of certain privileged interests. Today Canadian factory workers are demanding a few more of the good things of life, and Canadian farmers (Bolshevists?) are pooling their products; obtaining quite a lot more financial return, which of course means more of those good things of life for them also. If this sort of thing goes on there will be no room in Canada for any groups of interests to pile up an excess of riches in however orthodox a manner, at the farmer's expense.

And what has been the answer to the Canadian farmer? What has been the answer of those interests which have been hurt by his already largely successful efforts to raise his living standards through co-operative association with his fellows? I judge that the campaign which is being carried on against his co-operative undertakings (from funds which must have come out of farmers' pockets since they could come from no other source), is evidence of the nature of their response.

Take up almost any Canadian paper and you will find whole columns urging upon the British financier his duty to invest in Canada, and telling him of the profits he may make. Does he invest? Well, sometimes, maybe. And very soon, should Nationalism in China be defeated, he will have lost all interest in Canada, not because he is British, (possibly in spite of it), but because he is a financier. He will have transferred his investments to China, with its vast material resources and its unlimited supply of cheap labor.

John G. Armitage, the author of the article published on this page, is an Australian journalist who has spent the greater part of the past five years in China, which he has traversed from North to South, and from the Pacific coast to the little-known interior. For some years he was night editor of the *Hong Kong Daily Press*, one of the leading English-language dailies published in the Orient. He has just completed a novel of which the new China is the background. This will be published at an early date.—*Editor*.

Off to the Fighting Front in China

Correspondents of English Language Newspapers Sail for National Front in Primitive Chinese Junk

Left to Right: Special Representative Asso ciated Press Agency; J. G. Armitage, *Hongkong Daily Press, Daily Standard*, Australia, Representative Trade and Commerce, Shanghai.

just as would any other financier. Some of those concerns which have obtained a footing in China, even with present limitations upon their depredations, are making hundreds per cent profit annually on their investments. Not yet have they been able to touch agriculture, but, they have hopes.

What applies to British applies to other investing interests, but among the Western financial interests the British happen to be the most heavily involved.

REPERCUSSION ON EUROPEAN MARKETS

And this would have a repercussion upon European markets also, for 400,000,000 industrious people, under Occidental methods, producing sixteen hours a day for $1 a month or less, will have its most certain effect upon Europe, which today is Canada's best customer for wheat. Not only will this imperialist policy give Canada an unbeatable productive competitor, it will wipe out her present markets.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE

Now let us look at the other side of this picture, accepting the hypothesis that Nationalism will win out in China.

China's first attention, if the Nationalists do win out, will be given to reconstruction. She will produce, certainly, but for at least a century her productive energy must be absorbed in reconstructive work, such as rebuilding and remodelling her cities and raising the economic status of her people. This is the avowed policy of Chinese Nationalism, which I have seen operating in Canton, and although these "Bolsheviks" have only been a few weeks at Hankow they are busy rebuilding that city while still fighting off their enemies. And this is the policy so bitterly opposed by certain foreign financiers, who happen to be mainly British!

And while China is pursuing this policy of reconstruction she must eat. As she advances she will eat more. Even today she desires wheat as a staple article of diet, realizing its value over rice, rye and millet. Rice, according to high medical authority, is not a satisfactory food for use in tropical climates. It is, nevertheless, a staple food in South China, while other inferior grains are extensively used throughout the country. Even a slight rise in the standards of living of China's hundreds of millions, and especially of a growing industrial population in the urban centres would mean an enormous increase in the demand of the Chinese market for wheat.

But in her present state she cannot afford much wheat. She must be content with the cheap and inferior grains which her population can buy. China consumes these grains not because she desires them, but because, while still in her present economic state, she must.

CANADA'S NATURAL OUTLET FOR SURPLUS PRODUCTS

And should China be allowed to get under way with her new economic program, every year she will make the Canadian farmer's position more secure, for China is Canada's natural outlet for surplus products. In a word, a triumph for Chinese Nationalism means the removal of an economic menace from Canada, with a vast market for Canadian wheat. Foreign imperialism in China means a return to those "good old days" when the farmer was a feudal serf.

We cannot stand still. Either we must take the road of advancement or that of retrogression. Which road will our Western peoples take? Shall we lend our support to imperialistic exploitation of China, with the degradation of our own standards as an inevitable result, or shall we see to it that the Chinese Nationalists are allowed to carry out their program, which undoubtedly would help us?

Upon the attitude of Alberta farmers and other Canadian producers, upon their refusal to be parties to the support of any imperialist, jingo policy, the outcome may largely depend.

The First Man in Canada to Sign A Wheat Pool Contract

J. E. Gustus, Calgary District Farmer, who signed the first Alberta Wheat Pool Contract, has the honor of signing the first contract of the Second Series, just issued.

SECOND SERIES

ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHEAT PRODUCERS, LIMITED

Wheat Contract

The above photograph depicts Mr. Gustus along with a copy of the Second Series of Wheat Pool contracts.

Mr. Gustus farms 1360 acres of land in Ynodoo Valley, 20 miles northeast of Calgary. He is a native of Illinois and has lived for twenty years in Alberta. He gives it as his opinion that the formation of the Alberta Wheat Pool is the greatest advance agriculture has ever made in Canada.

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Answering The Grain Trade

Under the title of "Why The Hurry?" the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association makes another contribution to anti-Pool literature. The booklet contains a curious array of facts, misinformation, platitudes, false implications and subtle, but nevertheless shallow, arguments. The sole purpose of the booklet is, of course, to undermine the farmers' confidence in the Pool and induce them to refrain from signing the new contract. The pamphlet purports to compare the relative advantages of the private grain trade method and the Pool method of marketing. The comparison, however, is a very curious one. All the alleged advantages of the grain trade are given and balanced against all the alleged disadvantages of the Pool. The conclusion drawn, of course, is that the advantages of the private grain trade system are so overwhelming and the disadvantages of the Pool system are so numerous, fatal and insurmountable, that farmers would be well advised, and it would be to their very best self interest, to abandon the Pool plan and go back to the private system. Farmers are foolish, the pamphlet argues, to stick to an organization which has robbed them of so much when the private grain trade, manned exclusively by altruistic gentlemen who are extremely anxious to minister to the farmers' every whim and who are motivated solely by a burning desire to do everything possible to enhance the producers' welfare, stands ready to give them the best possible service at less than the least possible price. We propose to answer the booklet section by section.

Bulk Handling Not Only Advantage

The bulk of the pamphlet is given over to comments on the Pool contract, from nearly all of which a false inference is drawn. The first several sections are general platitudes which have nothing whatsoever to do with the main argument of the booklet—namely, the reasons why farmers should not sign the new contract. For instance, take the first point which the grain trade thinks deserves special notice, the statement about bulk handling. It reads as follows: "Bulk handling is more completely provided for than in any other country. Grain can be accumulated at all country marketing points, can be shipped in whole trainloads to still greater accumulating terminal points, from which it can be moved by trainload or by cargo load. From country stations to the seaboard, all economies and advantages of bulk handling exist in Canada." Now we all must admit that the statement is one of fact, but what in the world has it got to do with the arguments of the grain trade, that farmers had better give up the Pool plan (the plan, mind you, which guarantees to every Pool member every cent the consumer pays for his product minus only the minimum and necessary marketing charges) and go back to their old love, the private grain trade—the plan, mind you, whereby all the gains due to mixing, drying, commissions and margins between prices paid and prices received go to private traders and not to the farmers as under the Pool plan. Pool members get all the advantages of bulk handling, as the grain trade has no monopoly on grain handling facilities.

Pool Members Get Better Prices as Well as the Advantages of Government Grading

The second feature to which the grain trade thinks special attention should be given is the fact that the Dominion Government does the grading. Well, what of it? Of course, the Dominion Government does the grading, but what has that to do with the argument of the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association that the Pool plan (the plan, as you all know, which entitles, among many other features, an increase in the farmer's independence and income by giving him a voice in the selling of his crop) should be forsaken for the plan of the private grain trade (the plan, as you all know, which has been tried for years and found to be too costly and extremely unsatisfactory by the farmers). Farmers get all the advantages of government grading regardless of whether they market their grain through the private trade or through the Pool.

Private Grain Trade Leads Inevitably to Relatively High Costs and Inefficiency

The third special feature to which the grain trade draws the farmers' attention is in part, as follows: "Farmers for many years past have had more country elevator capacity in proportion to grain produced than is available to farmers in any other district in the world." But is this anything to boast about? Why tell the farmers that which they know only too well, that is, that the inevitable result of the private grain system is more elevators than are necessary to handle the farmers' grain economically? Why ask farmers to forsake the Pool plan, which, due to its large volume of business, makes possible well equipped plants operated at a low cost, for the private grain trade plan which provides a large number of plants, a great number of which have a small turnover, large overhead and high costs? The large turnover of the Pool enables it to take advantage of the economies of large scale production. Labor, management, rent, interest, insurance, depreciation and other necessary charges per bushel of grain handled are lower under the Pool than under the old plan. It is self evident that having one man do what many men did before, or having one plant handle what many plants previously handled, or one efficient staff do what many staffs did, must of necessity mean great economy. We ask those who do not think it is self evident to compare the operating costs of the Alberta Pool which were considerably less than one-half cent a bushel in each of the three years it has operated—and the cost of 1-2 of a cent per bushel to operate the Selling Agency, with the price they paid for the same services to the private grain trade. The inevitable result of the competition of the private grain trade is too many elevators, which means lower handlings per elevator, less efficiency and greater cost, and we are rather surprised to find the grain trade drawing our attention to this fact.

United States Department of Agriculture Demonstrates That Individual Farmers Do Not Sell Their Grain to Good Advantage

Under the heading of "Either Spot Cash or an Advance" the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association enumerates the options the farmer has in selling his wheat under the old system. The first option they mention is that he may sell outright for cash at the elevator door. No mention is made, of course, of the wide and, in many cases, unjustifiable spreads between the Winnipeg prices and the prices paid for street wheat.

The second option mentioned by the grain trade is that any farmer may have any quantity stored and may sell it at any time thereafter he chooses. Our answer to this argument is that having the option to choose when to sell is not of much value to the individual farmer when he has little or no information to enable him to choose an advantageous time to sell. It is notoriously true that farmers are not good judges of the market. This fact was brought out most strikingly recently by a preliminary report on farmers' elevator operations in the Northwestern States, issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. Fifty representative elevators were selected for study. Data were compiled from their audit statements which showed how farmers managed to judge the market. The report shows conclusively that for the year studied farmers sold most of their wheat when prices were low. The study is an actual confirmation of what all grain men know to be true; namely, that farmers are not good wheat salesmen. And what else can you expect? The farmer has little or no information which will enable him to decide when to sell and he could not use it effectively if he had. The farmer has too much to do to fit himself properly to sell his grain well. The Pool, on the other hand, has the most up-to-date information on present and probable future grain production and consumption in all countries and prices in all markets and having control of a large volume of grain is in a position to get appreciably better returns than the average individual farmer who sells his wheat in an unenlightened manner.

Pool in a Position to Secure Better Returns Than the Individual Producer

The alleged advantage of the old system, that is, the farmers' privilege to choose the time to sell his grain, is in reality no advantage at all as farmers do not know when to sell. It is very well known that the reaction of the average farmer to a rising market is to hold his grain for still higher prices, until prices begin to decline. It is also a well known fact that the reaction of the average farmer to a falling market

is to become frightened and, thinking prices will go still lower, rush to sell which sends prices downward. Under the Pool plan the farmer does not need to worry about the market, as he knows full well that his grain will be sold to good advantage by expert salesmen and that he is assured a fair average price for it.

There is No Denying the Fact that the Pool Method of Marketing Payments is a Very Valuable Innovation

The grain trade's sixth argument against the Pool is that under the private grain trade's marketing plan the farmer can sell his grain on any day in any position for spot cash. What of it? Many people can buy many commodities for spot cash considerably below their true value. This argument is the old one that farmers are better off to receive the receipts for their crop in one lump sum than in several payments. We contend, anything the grain trade has said to the contrary notwithstanding, and practically all the merchants, bankers and other business men in Western Canada will back up our contention, that the Pool plan of making payments is an innovation which has resulted in wiser spending, less credit, putting farming more nearly on a cash basis, and a much more contented farm population.

(Continued in next issue)

NOTICE OF CORRECTION

In the March 31st issue of *The U.F.A.* we carried an article, written by ourselves, entitled "Should Canadian Wheat Be Graded on the Basis of Protein Content?" As the article has been reprinted in full in the *Western Producer* and several other papers we think it advisable to call attention to a misprint which it contained. In the second sentence of the second last paragraph in both places where the words "per cent" are used the word "cent" should be substituted. The sentence should read: "In 1923, for instance, premiums ranging from 20 cents to 65 cents per bushel over the prevailing option were paid."

Wheat Pool Lecture No. 3.

The Management of the Pool

The manager of the Alberta Wheat Pool and the manager of the Alberta Pool elevators are appointed by, and are responsible to the Board of Directors. The Pool staff is chosen by the Pool Manager. The Pool Elevator staff is chosen by the Manager of the Pool Elevators.

Pool Employees Get Moderate Salaries

Members may dismiss as anti-Pool propaganda all the rumors they hear about Pool employees getting fabulous salaries. If any member is interested in the salaries paid any or all Pool officials he may secure the information by asking any Pool Director addressing meetings or by writing to the Pool Office. The Pool pays only what is necessary to get efficient help. All Pool employees are engaged and employed on a purely business basis. No favoritism is shown to anyone. The connection of any employee prior to coming to the Pool is considered only insofar as it bears on the efficiency and training of the employee in question, and upon the quality of service he will probably render the Pool. To get competent assistants, the Pool has to compete with other businesses, hence it must pay the prevailing wages. Of course, the Pool pays very good salaries to some of its employees. It is good business to do so, as only by paying good salaries could the Pool get good men for positions carrying a great deal of responsibility. It is indeed poor business to fill a big position with a small salaried man.

Pool Staff is Experienced

All the members of the Pool staff are well fitted for their particular type of work by experience. Those employed in the technical phases of the work have had a great deal of experience in the grain trade. Those employed in organization and clerical work are also fitted by experience for their tasks. For instance, D. L. Smith, Chief Sales Agent, was formerly manager of the United Grain Growers' Export Department; George McIvor, the Western Sales Manager of the Central Selling Agency, was formerly general manager of the James Richardson Grain Company at Calgary. C. M. Hall, the Manager of the Alberta Pool Elevators, was formerly general manager of the Alberta Pacific Grain Company. E. D. Purdy, the Manager of the Alberta Pool, was formerly assistant manager of the Bank of Montreal in Edmonton.

No. 2 Terminal, Vancouver, Passes to Control of Pool

Lease Granted to Alberta Pool at Rental of $100,000

Under the terms of a lease recently agreed upon between the Pool and the Vancouver Harbor Board, No. 2 Terminal Elevator at Vancouver, owned by the Canadian Government, will pass to the control of the Alberta Wheat Pool, August 1, 1927, for one year, at a yearly rental of $100,000. This terminal has a

POOL WHEAT LEADING THE WAY

The "William K. Field" which cleared from Fort William on April 14, with a cargo of 391,000 bushels of Pool wheat. This was the first steamer to clear from Fort William this year. Two days later a fleet of grain carriers, loaded with eight million bushels, left the head of the lakes eastward bound.

capacity of 1,500,000 bushels and cost in excess of $2,000,000.

No. 1 terminal was leased to a private grain man at an annual rental of $145,000 a year. It has a capacity of 2,100,000 bushels.

The securing of the lease on No. 2 terminal elevator provides the Pool with a total terminal capacity on the Pacific Coast of 2,750,000 bushels. The Prince Rupert terminal has a capacity of 1,250,000 bushels.

With 142 line elevators in Alberta and two big terminals at the Coast, the Alberta Wheat Pool will be in a better position to more advantageously handle its members' grain.

C. M. Hall, General Manager of Alberta Pool Elevators, Ltd., and W. J. Parkman and Lew Hutchinson, Directors of the Pool, were in Winnipeg negotiating with private elevator companies who offered for sale country elevators at certain points in the Province, where the Pool wishes to serve its members with Pool elevators.

Large Profit Made By No. 1 Terminal Elevator, Vancouver

Coote Brings Out Important Information in Debate in Federal House

That in the business year of 1923-24 the No. 1 terminal elevator owned by the Dominion Government made a net profit of $808,310.51 was brought out in the Federal Parliament by G. G. Coote, M.P. for Macleod, in the course of the debate on the loan of four million dollars to the Harbor Commission for terminal purposes.

The average at that terminal that year had a value of $191,006.31.

This elevator has since been leased to the James Stewart interests.

Mr. Coote asked for an audit by the Government audit bureau and claimed that three financial statements were made out by the Harbor Commission, to give three distinct impressions. In one of these statements the average profit was hidden.

Hon. Mr. Cardin, in reply, said it would be a duplication of expense to have a governmental audit, following the private audit made by the Harbor Board, but he would see that all the information was available to members of Parliament.

From the Far North

Farmers from Fort Vermilion Want to Join Wheat Pool

The most northerly point from which an application to join the Alberta Wheat Pool has come is Fort Vermilion, 750 miles south of the Arctic seaboard.

D. E. Ute, a farmer in that district, has written saying that he is seeding 150 acres to wheat this year and wants the Pool to market his grain. He says that there are thirty-five farmers in the Fort Vermilion district and that there will be a surplus of wheat.

Fort Vermilion has raised high grade wheat in the past. As a matter of historical fact, some forty years ago wheat raised there by the Oblate fathers won a world's championship at Philadelphia.

The nearest shipping point for Fort Vermilion, which is on the Peace River, is Peace River town, 165 miles away.

The Alberta Pool is willing to undertake the marketing of Mr. Ute' wheat, the big difficulty, however, being the delivery of same.

Dayland Man Replies to Anti-Pool Pamphlet Issued by Grain Dealers

To the Alberta Wheat Pool:

Will you grant me space to review as briefly as possible that Epistle to the Calstonas recently broadcasted by the "Grain Trade" of Canada.

In its foreword this Epistle poses in defence of the martyrs of the grain trade on two special counts.

First—That the Wheat Pool has made use of the Grain Exchange and Clearing Houses. Why should we not avail ourselves of these organizations which our grain established, paid for and was the raison d'etre?

Second—The grain trade elevators have handled our wheat and financed it.

Taking now the Epistle proper:

On page 7 prices paid by the Pool are purported to be compared with the average price quoted for wheat at the terminals during 1925-26, but the figures are really compiled from the "puts" and "calls" of the grain dealers on the exchange. The remarks of the writer lack the essential element of effective argument: viz., truth. They are beautifully deliberate and essentially childish, however, which is some compensation in an advertisement.

Page 8, headed "**The True Facts About Average Prices**":—Had the writer had the good sense or logic to draw his pen through the word "True" in this case before going to press, his dictum would (at least) rank with Bob Ingersoll's thesis: "An atheist is a person who had discovered a fact."

What a pity to spoil a good thing by such a bit of super-impressive tautology!

In this connection, if the writer had vouchsafed to inform us correctly what percentage of the wheat bought by the grain trade in 1925-26 was paid for on the basis of $1.51, also what percentage of the grain bought by said organization was graded No. 1 and what percentage of No. 1 the organization shipped that year, he would have given us some real "True Facts."

Page 9—It would be waste of your valuable space and my limited time to discuss the childish sophistry in this opening of "Pandora's Box."

Pages 10 and 11—Headed, "**Average Price as a Fair Test.**"—Yes, yes, we say, tell us the true average prices; then talk. We are standing with nerves keyed up awaiting those "True Facts."

Pages 12 and 13—"**Pool Has Not Influenced Prices.**"—To state that the Pool can dictate the price of wheat irrespective of world conditions is folly, and such powers were never laid claim to by that organization. Had it been, I should never have signed the Pool Contract.

To state that the control of 185,000,000 bushels of wheat by one selling agency that is interested in and is obtaining the highest price possible for it, (especially when we realize that that quantity very nearly represents the entire world's carry over or bridge between two harvests each year) does not affect the price, would be equally rank sophistry. Yet these are the horns on which this "Grain Trade scribe" hangs his arguments on the pages under review.

The above covers pages 14 and 15 as well.

Pages 16 and 17.—"**Has the Wheat Pool Abandoned Its Policy of Orderly Marketing?**"—Any "Gump" knows that the time to market any commodity is when the marketing is good; therefore the Pool markets a larger per diem quantity of wheat while the Great Lakes are open in fall and before the Southern Hemisphere's product comes on the market.

This will always be done because it is the logical thing to do.

The Pool does not believe in holding till the bears of the grain trade discover a few surplus kernels in a pig's ear and raise a row about it to artificially depress the market, as in days of old.

I have stood on the floor near the pit when James Stewart was purchaser for the Allies, and saw him hold the pit bookers under his thumb by reason of the power that the control of such a vast quantity of wheat gave him. The Pool is exerting a similar influence today. For this purpose it was necessary for the Pool to secure a membership in the Exchange.

Page 17—"**Money Dumping vs. Natural Circulation.**"—Has the writer of these paragraphs the hardihood to compare the orderly method of settlement instituted and practised by the Pool to the volcanic method of dumping in vogue before its organization, which method has been the primary cause of driving the owners of 81 quarter sections in the township in which I write, off their land and peopling this land with tenants to banks and mortgage companies—good men to be sure, but serfs, nevertheless? Though my heart-felt sympathy goes out to the ejected owners, I have sufficient left for such a writer.

Pages 18 and 19.—"**Pool Experts Violate Orderly Marketing.**"—Our hero returns to the attack made on Page 16, but introduces no new argument.

Page 20—"**Patronage Dividend.**"—It would be expecting too much of the Pool to hope that the officials would run the business committed to them in the interest of their competitors.

The patronage dividend system has been adopted by most co-operative selling agencies, and is the logical method of distributing the earnings of all such organizations.

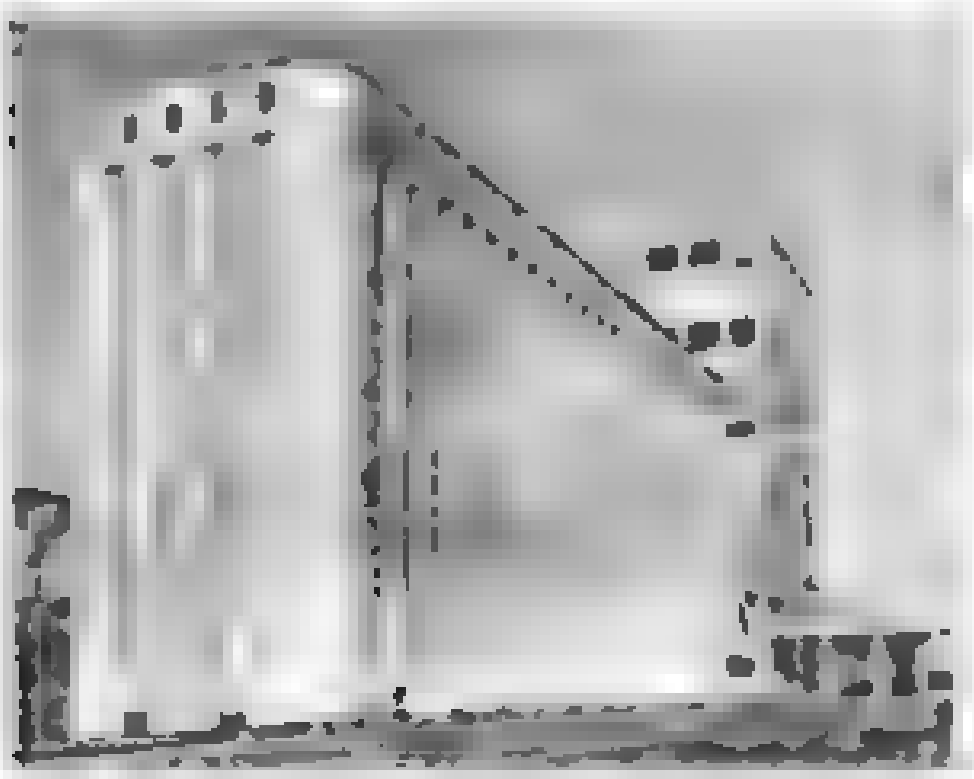
In conclusion, I beg to make the ad-

VANCOUVER GRAIN EXPORTS

Grain exports from Vancouver for the season are 25,182,504 bushels, compared with 42,460,615 bushels for the same period a year ago, and 19,476,934 bushels for the 1924-25 season. The following figures from the merchants' exchange show where the grain has gone and in what quantities:

	This Season to March 31st	Last Season to March 31st	1924-25 to March 31st
To United Kingdom-Continent	17,754,125	24,683,222	15,997,876
Orient	6,992,089	18,180,366	3,016,049
Central and South America	358,241	522,601	230,114
Australia and New Zealand	81,593	73,424	232,895
	25,182,504	43,460,615	19,476,934

Prince Rupert Terminal of Alberta Wheat Pool



The Alberta Wheat Pool has loaded twenty-two ships with wheat from the 1920 crop at Prince Rupert and expects to bring the total up to twenty-four before the

(Sgd.) D. RANNITT

Wheat Pool Reserves

...tinues, of Vancouver, if the Pool will not

INFORMATION

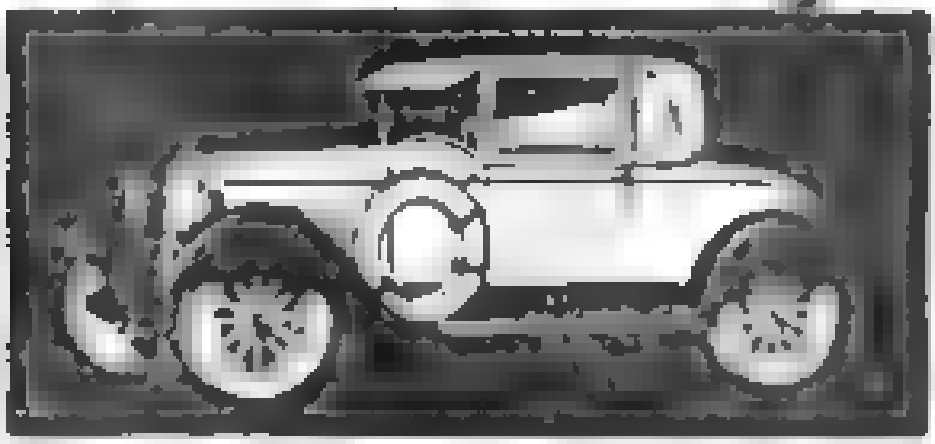
No Profit in Grain Handling Since Pool

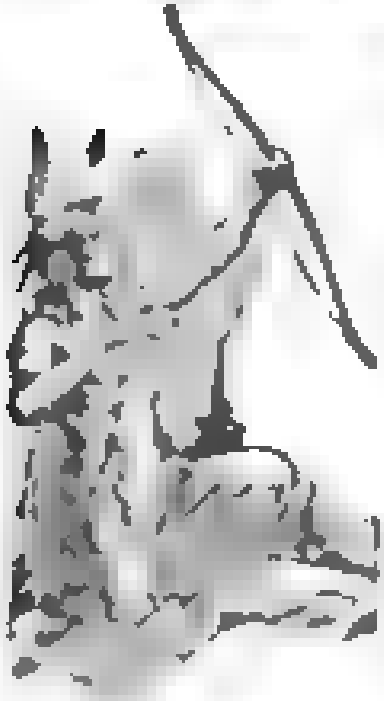
Pool Members to Get Interest Payment

Says Wheat Pool Has Held Up Prices

News & Views

Smooth as the Flight of an Arrow





A REVELATION awaits you in your first ride in the New and Finer Pontiac Six. A new standard of comfort, of smoothness, of power and flexibility that you never dreamed of except in the costliest cars. And the reasons are explained in the New and Finer Pontiac Six. Here are big, heavy rear springs, that give a level ride. Here are shock absorbers that [illegible] the car. Here are [illegible] gearing, three great advancements [illegible] and here is the [illegible] quality and refinement [illegible] Pontiac Six. Here is a power [illegible] and here is a power [illegible]

The result is a car of long, low graceful lines and quiet design and color, and of a performance [illegible] of the utmost completeness [illegible] Pontiac Six is ready to respond to your demands [illegible] Drive it and you will agree that its performance is the greatest [illegible]

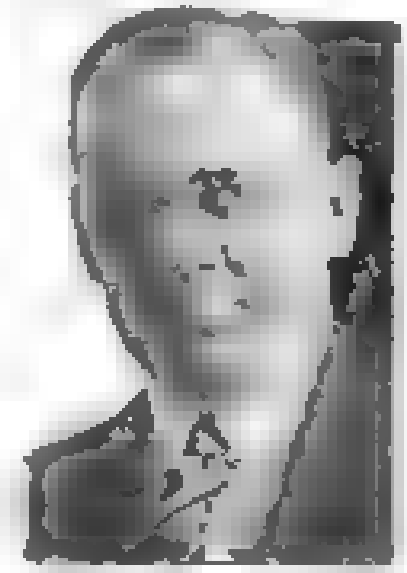
See the new—investigate the

NEW LOW PRICES

PONTIAC SIX

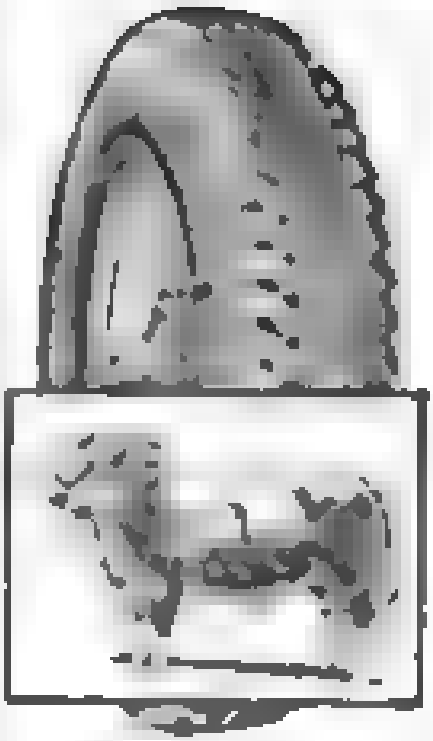
New Pool Office

Agency Opened by Canadian Wheat Pool at Montreal



New Series of Wheat Pool Contracts Now Issued

Correspondence



Pedigreed Performance

Goodrich

Silvertown

Cord Tires

Sport and Travel Coats $4.95

148-01 Smart ... Coats of splendid quality ... [illegible]

500 Pairs Women's Shoes $3.69 Pair

215-01—High grade Patent Leather and Colored Leather dress and street Shoes—made over a smart Cuban heel, full toe last, cut in fancy Oxford or pattern[illegible]. Season's most approved styles. Sizes 3 to 8

This Big Sale Year

[illegible]

Hudson's Bay Company 257th Anniversary Sale

WOOL FROCKS IN STYLES AND COLORS FOR SCHOOL DAYS, $2.98

152-01 [illegible]

DAINTY NIGHT GOWNS, 89c

151-02 [illegible] of good quality [illegible]

SILK STRIPE KNIT BLOOMERS AND VESTS 25% per garment

152-03. The [illegible] are made full and [illegible] per garment

152-02 WHITE FOREDOE KNIT VESTS

[illegible] each .49

152-03 RATON SILK VESTS

[illegible] .98

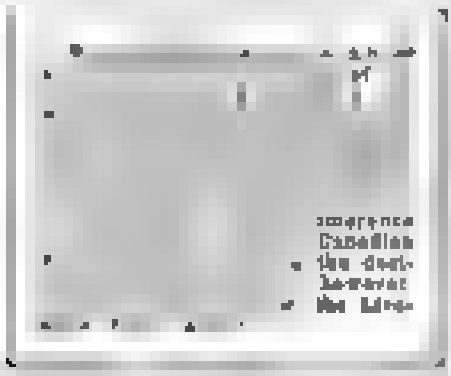
Bloomers to Match [illegible] .89

FOR TEENS

It [illegible] chic [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

The Conference at Ottawa Upon Hog Grading Policy



Economical

Powerful

Smoothest

Most Beautiful

in Chevrolet History

ONLY Chevrolet can surpass former Chevrolet values. Through the years Chevrolet has led the way first the most economical — then the most powerful—then the smoothest and now— the Most Beautiful Chevrolet in Chevrolet History Economy power and smoothness added to a beauty never before achieved in the low price field, make Chevrolet worthy of that pride in ownership which the new beauty inspires.

The Most Beautiful Chevrolet in Chevrolet History is selling at New and Lower Prices the Lowest for which Chevrolet has ever been sold in Canada.

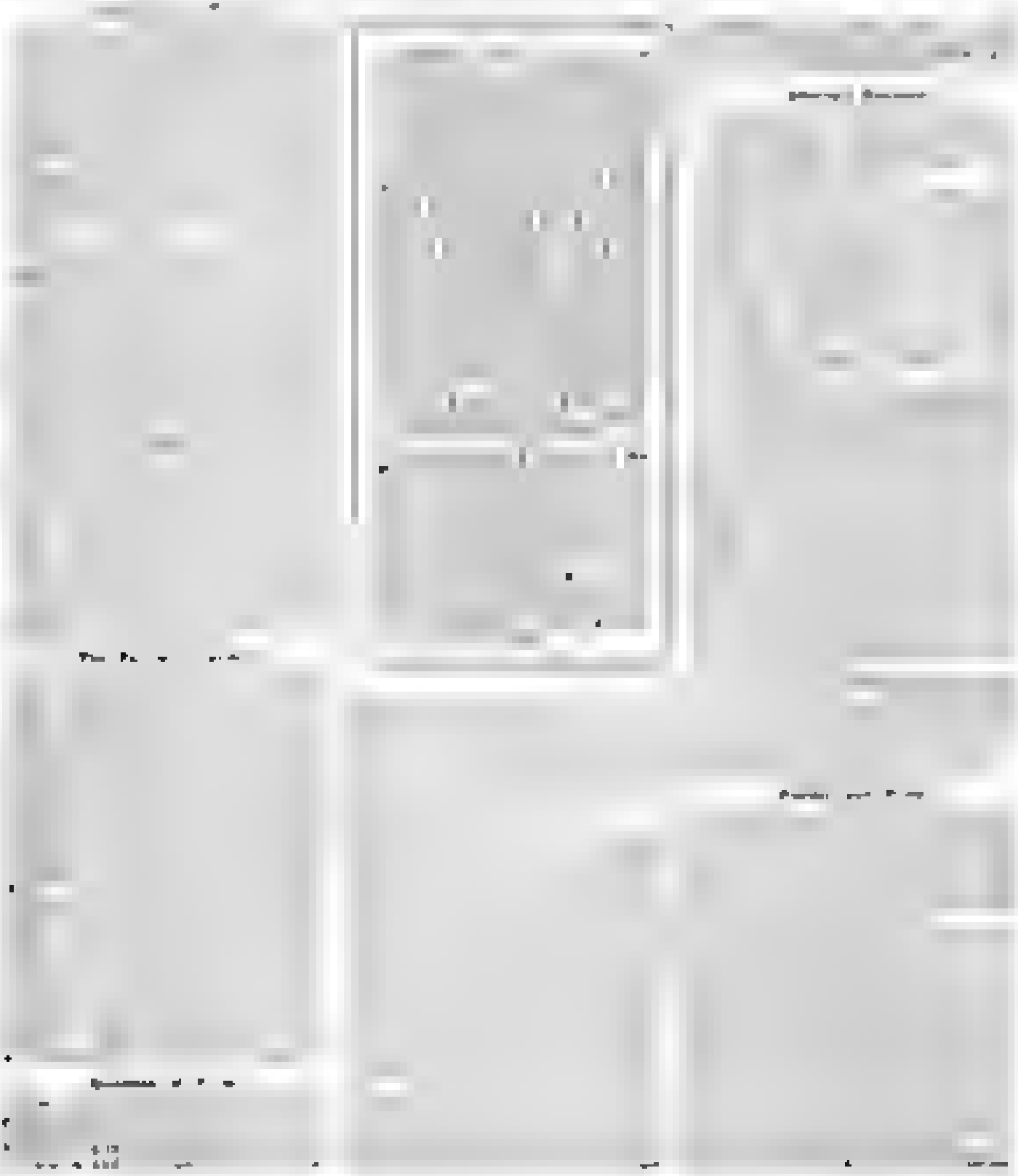
NEW TOURING PRICES

Roadster	$
Touring	
Coupe	
Coach	
Sedan	
Landau Sedan	
Cabriolet	
Business Delivery	
Commercial Chassis	
Light Express Chassis	
Prices at Factory	
Governmental Taxes Extra	

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

South African Farmers May Adopt U.F.A. Plan of Political Organization

Editor Secretary of African Farmers' Bond



A Pictorial Trade Story

Revision of the Draft Constitution

Waiting for U.F.A. Constitution

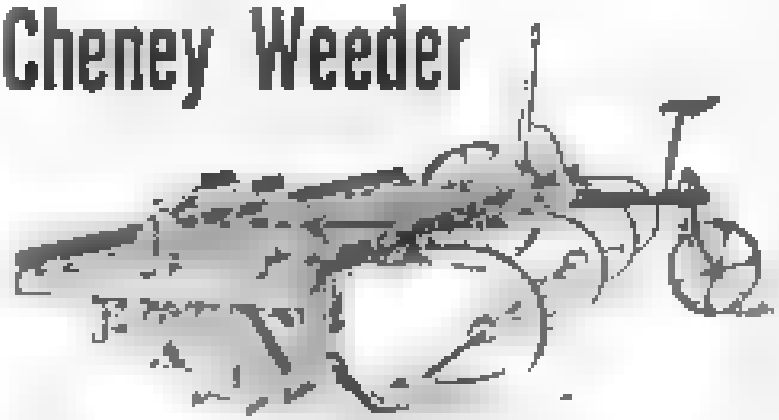
CHICKADEE
& POULTRY
INCREASES EGG PRODUCTION
E. W. GILLETT CO. LTD.

P. A. LISTER CO. CANADA LTD.

FARMERS
YOU GROW GOOD WHEAT—
WE GRIND IT
When Marketing Your Crop Insist on Getting
Five Roses Flour
THE WORLD'S BEST
Write us Who for Quotations on Mixed Car Flour and Feed, Rolled Oats, etc.
Lake of the Woods Milling Company
LIMITED
Edmonton Modern Mill, Edmonton, Alberta
Winnipeg Man.

Dr C. E. Messenger
CHIROPRACTOR
Chronic Cases a Specialty
X Ray Laboratory for Office Use

The ALL STEEL HEAVY TYPE
Cheney Weeder



BIGGER, HEAVIER and STRONGER
and Equipped with Rolling Device, Boot Spring and Truck. Boot can be adjusted to any required depth or raised entirely above ground for transporting. The fastest selling farm implement in Western Canada.
Write for information
NORTHERN MACHINERY CO. LTD.
CALGARY • EDMONTON

The U.F.W.A. and JUNIOR BRANCH

The Problem of Adult Education

Among the Juniors

The Advantages of University Work

Chinaware FREE

Children Get Good Points

Inside Package

RAPID OATS

ROBIN HOOD RAPID OATS

EDWARDSBURG

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

One of the Greatest of all Energy Producing Foods

Delicious as a table Syrup

Children love it on Bread

THE PROBLEM OF THE TEACHER

Ship Your Grain

TO

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

BANK OF HAMILTON CHAMBERS
WINNIPEG

LOUGHEED BUILDING
CALGARY

Get the fullest possible protection

THE HISTORY of the ROCHDALE EQUITABLE PIONEERS' SOCIETY

[illegible]

Part III

[illegible]

[illegible] of discussion and heralded by [illegible]

STOCKKEEPERS KNOW LITTLE UNDERSELLERS

[illegible]

SLOW PROGRESS DUE TO LACK OF C[illegible] DEMAND

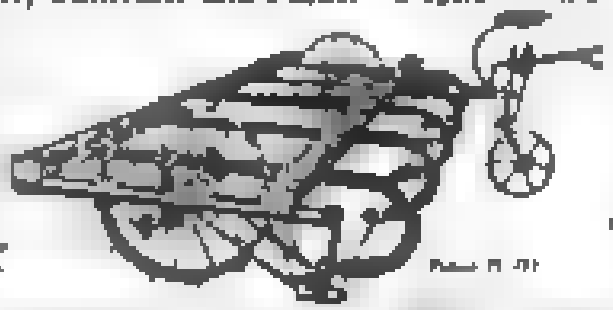
[illegible]

Continued on Page [illegible]

SAMSON WEEDER

[illegible]

A Weeder, Cultivator and Packer—3 Operations in 1 Implement



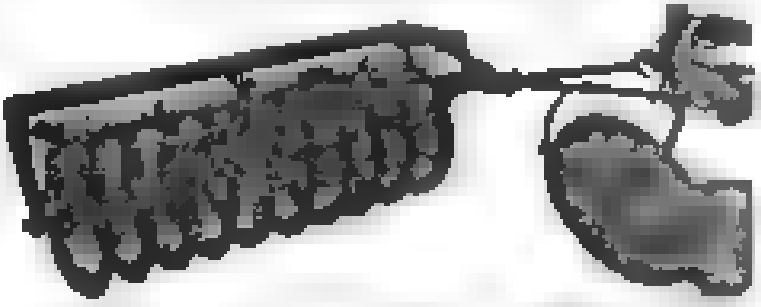
[illegible]

SAMSON ROTARY HOE WEEDER Limited

[illegible]

USE THE **Economy Packer** 10 DAYS

[illegible]



John East Iron Works

[illegible]

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

4½% DEMAND Saving Certificates

Purchased and redeemed at par
No Market Fluctuations

NO INVESTMENT SAFER

[illegible]

[illegible]

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information From Central Office Mailed by the Organization

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

[illegible] PARTY

WELFARE PARTY

MEMBERSHIP LUNCH

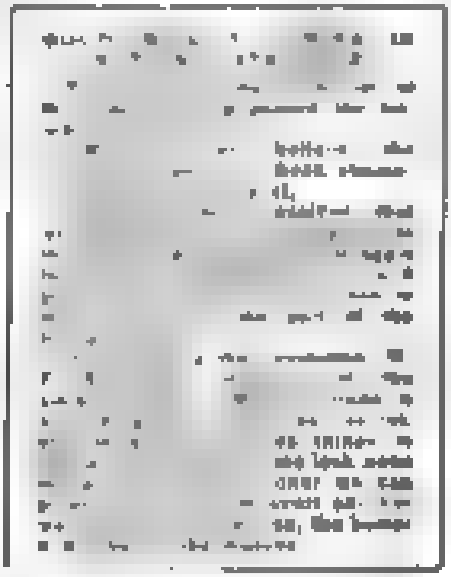
NEW [illegible] ENTERTAINS

NEW YEAR'S [illegible]

[illegible] ARMS TO FIGHT [illegible]

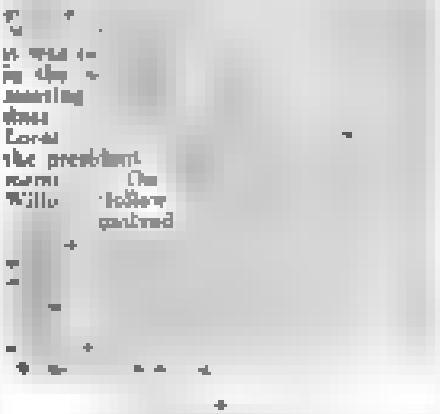
[illegible]

[illegible] MEMBERSHIP



[illegible]

DUES PAID AS PER [illegible] MEMBERSHIP DRIVE



[illegible] CENTRAL PART IN [illegible]

[illegible] APPLY [illegible] TAX IN [illegible] OF [illegible]

port of the population who are the least able to bear it; and

"Whereas, the income tax is a fair and convenient way to collect revenue for the State; and

"Whereas, it distributes the burden of taxation according to ability to pay;

"Therefore be it resolved that the income tax should be applied in an ever increasing degree by the Governments of our country, Provincial and Federal; and that the greatness and prosperity of the nation will be in direct proportion to the extent that it applies fair methods when extracting revenues for carrying on all of its activities."

It is the intention of the Local, writes the secretary, R. C. Johnson, to bring this resolution before the next Annual Convention.

VICE-PRESIDENT SCHOLEFIELD SPEAKS AT BENTLEY

Showing that the economic pressure of the other forces of society was the first cause that brought the farmers' movement into being, Vice-president H. E. C. Scholefield, at a large meeting at Peace Valley school, Bentley, traced the evolution of the movement from the time that farmers were better known as "Rubes" and "Hayseeds" until today, when they occupy an inferior position but one of respect, and are a recognized power in the life of the Province.

Mr. Scholefield dealt with the moral and spiritual side of the organization, showing that although the material work was very important, and must be attended to in order to ensure a livelihood, yet it was not the first nor the last of the great motives of the association. "The spirit of right thinking and good works," he said, "is embodied in this farmers' organization and, please God, may it never die."

Touching on the wheat selling organization, Mr. Scholefield said that the U.F.A. was the parent from which the Wheat Pool was born. Mr. Sapiro, wonderful co-operative evangelist though he was, had only fired the train which had already been laid in the U.F.A.

"Everyone in attendance enjoyed the meeting and showed their interest by intelligent questioning at the close," writes the Bentley correspondent of the Coronation Review. "The address was so interspersed with humor that the school rang with laughter at times, and at others a still quiet interest was evident."

DEATH OF J. W. FORSTER

News of the death of J. W. Forster, of Nately, which occurred in Edmonton on Tuesday, April 19th, will be received with deep regret by a wide circle of friends.

Mr. Forster came to Alberta in 1902 and established a ranch on the banks of the Berry Creek, north of Brooks. He was in the cattle business quite extensively at times, but his main dependence was on Shire horses, and he raised some splendid types of this draught animal, winning many prizes at fairs and horse shows. In later years Mr. Forster had retired from active labors and the ranch was carried on by his sons, Gordon A., who is M.L.A. for Hand Hills, and Hugh. Mr. Forster was 78 years old when he died, and is survived by his widow and three sons.

Since the organization of the U.F.A. in that district Mr. Forster was an active worker in the association, and for some years was president of the Pandora Local.

Stephens' Make a Paint for Every Purpose

There are 32 shades of Stephens' House Paint and 7 shades of Shingle Paint.

Imagine the range of attractive color schemes these combinations offer!

Stephens' will be pleased to help you choose the most suitable color scheme for your home . . . giving it individual distinction.

DOES the exterior of your home look the worse for wear? It will pay you to protect the surface with good paint before this summer's blistering sun does further damage!

Every can of Stephens' Paint is guaranteed to be of the same consistent quality . . . a quality which ensures an evenness of coverage . . . beauty . . . and protection. And the cost of this needed protection is fewer . . . much fewer . . . than you imagine!

Why not satisfy yourself by writing to our SERVICE DEPARTMENT today? WITHOUT COST . . . without any obligation whatsoever . . . we will show you how low the cost of "Transforming Your Home" will be and making it a thing of beauty.

C. F. STEPHENS & CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

Paint Makers Since 1812

STAY AT
Hotel Alexandra
BILL BUXTON'S FAMILY HOTEL
Fireproof, Free Bus, Moderate Rates. 115 rooms with or without Bath.
ONE BLOCK EAST OF C. P. R. DEPOT
Phone M4671 Calgary

WHEN IN EDMONTON MAKE
The Corona Hotel
"YOUR" HEADQUARTERS
Rates that are reasonable

"Gas" the Gopher

The "Gas" penetrates every part of the burrow. The gophers cannot escape. They are dead in five minutes

NO DIGGING—NO APPARATUS

Just a spoon and a tin of

CYANOGAS

Insert a spoonful in the burrow. The moisture of the air does the rest. Nothing could be more simple.

"CYANOGAS" is just as effective against Groundhogs, Woodchucks, Prairie Dogs, Moles and Rats.

ORDER FROM YOUR DEALER

Write, stating your problems to—

National Drug & Chemical Co.
OF CANADA, LIMITED
Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton

KODAK FINISHING
EVERYTHING IN PHOTOGRAPHY
Return Postage Paid on All Work
We have been doing photographic work in Calgary for years and employ none but experts in our laboratories.
Mail Your Work to
W. J. OLIVER
1080 Eighth Avenue West, Calgary, Alta.

Mail Your Watch
—FOR REPAIRS TO—
H. R. CHAUNCEY, LTD.
JEWELLERS
116-8th Avenue East - CALGARY

LEGAL AND PATENTS

BICKSON & PATERSON — BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS and Conveyancers. 302 Tighe Building, Edmonton. Special attention given to mortgages foreclosures, collections and probate practice. Money to loan.

FORD, MILLER & HARVIE, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS and Patent Attorneys and Agents for all countries. 207 Alberta Corner, Calgary. Patent drawings and applications prepared by our own staff, ensuring accuracy and prompt service.

W. H. SELLAR
Barrister and Solicitor
308 Grain Exchange Building, Calgary
Phone M7408 Res. Phone M7870

SHORT, ROSS, SHAW & MAYHOOD
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries
IMPERIAL BANK BLDG., CALGARY

SWINE

DUROC JERSEY WEANLINGS, MARCH FARROW, Saskatoon Strain, $15.00 f.o.b., registration included. C. E. Cox, Stettler, Alta.

FOR SALE, REGISTERED DUROC BOAR, WEIGHT 225 pounds. First check for thirty dollars takes him. Booking orders for early spring pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alta.

FOXES SILVER AND SILVERS; all best colorations. Breeding stock for sale. Shipped on approval. Illustrated booklet free. Reasonable prices. Fox Ranch, Lacombe, Alta.

THE ROCHDALE EQUITABLE PIONEERS' SOCIETY

(Continued from Page 29)

ment, that co-operation was an exploded fallacy. It was not until the small but unfailing stream of profits began to meander into all out of the way cottages, and until the town had been repeatedly astonished by the discovery of weavers with money in their pockets, who had never before been known to be out of debt, that the working class began to perceive that the "exploded fallacy" was a paying fallacy, and then crowds of people who had all their lives been saying and proving that nothing of the kind could happen, now declared that they had never denied it, and that everybody knew co-operation would succeed and that anybody could do what the Pioneers did.

ARBOR CONFERENCE FUND 1927

Previously acknowledged	$ 45.00
Horse Hills, 665	5.00
Prospy, 187	5.00
Rosyth U.F.W.A.	5.00
Lorraine, 680	5.00
Hazel Hill, 58	5.00
Hastings Coulee, 675	5.00
Willowdale U.F.W.A.	5.00
Rosyth Junior Local	10.00
Fairholme Valley U.F.W.A.	5.00
Bobtail, 285	5.00
Namaka, 122	5.00
Turin, 192	5.00
Vimy Ridge, 500	5.00
Longhood, 302	5.00
Beddington, 551	5.00
Broadview, 1143	5.00
McCafferty, 415	5.00
Greenlawn U.F.W.A.	5.00
Starline U.F.W.A.	5.00
McCafferty U.F.W.A.	5.00
Craigmyle U.F.W.A.	10.00
Daisy, 658	5.00
Wheatsheaf U.F.W.A.	5.00
	$150.00

Co-operative Wool Growers Handled Half Canada's Clip

Nearly Four Million Pounds Handled in 1926, Shows Report to Annual Meeting

The annual convention of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited, was held in Lethbridge April 1st and 2nd. Col. R. McEwen was re-elected president; C. Jensen of Magrath, was elected first vice-president, while A. W. Sharp is the Alberta representative on the board of directors.

The report of the general manager, G. E. O'Brien, showed that during 1926 the Pool had handled nearly four million pounds of wool from approximately ten thousand growers. This represented about half of the wool production of the Dominion, as a number of large sheep ranches in the West were still outside the Pool. Net earnings for the year of $10,700 enabled the Pool to declare the usual dividend of 8 per cent.

In addition to grading and marketing wool, the pool supplies its members with sheep supplies and woollen goods at reduced prices.

Don't forget the date of University Week for Farm Young People, June 6th to 14th.

May Now Appeal on Moisture Test

Right of Appeal on "Condition" Under Section 23 of Grain Act, Now Established

The right of a shipper of grain to appeal on the "condition" of his grain, and secure a moisture test, has now been definitely established. Section 23 of the Canada Grain Act gives the right of appeal against grades given by inspectors. In the past, it has never been possible to appeal on the "condition" of the grain. At the last session, this matter was taken up with the Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, by U.F.A. Members of Parliament. Mr. Malcolm expressed the opinion that the right of appeal on "condition" was established under Section 23. G. G. Coote, M.P., on his return journey from Ottawa, called upon the Grain Commissioners at Fort William, meeting Messrs. Wm. Snow and James Robinson, and they have agreed to this interpretation of the clause. They announced that Dr. Barnard will handle the appeals at Winnipeg, where new quarters are being fitted up for him in the same building as the inspectors' office, and there will be adequate testing apparatus installed. In Calgary the appeal board can come to the inspectors' office and have any tests made there. This is a temporary arrangement in Calgary and next year it is proposed to provide special equipment for the use of the appeal board.

WHEAT KERNELS DEFEAT U.F.A. LOCAL

An interesting debate between teams representing the Wheat Kernels and the Calgary U.F.A. Local was held in the Calgary Public Library on April 28th, on the subject—"Resolved that Canada's expenditure for naval and military purposes should be increased." Messrs. R. N. Maugles and E. B. Briggs, representing the Wheat Kernels, spoke for the affirmative, and W. N. Smith and Guy W. Johnson for the negative. The judges, Messrs. A. Mahaffy, A. Calhoun, and F. M. Harvey, were unable to arrive at a unanimous decision; the award went to the affirmative on a majority, Mr. Calhoun dissenting. President R. O. Germaw was in the chair.

GERMAN CO-OPERATIVES

Business of the co-operative societies affiliated with the German central union increased from 20 million to 29.4 million marks (47,260,000.00) during 1926, according to the official *Handelsblatt*. Absorption of some of the smaller co-operatives by bigger societies is responsible for a drop in the number of societies affiliated with the Union from 1,110 to 1,090. Membership also shows a decrease from 3,382,011 in 1925 to 3,190,035 at the end of 1926. This apparent loss is attributed to the fact that a number of the societies last year failed to send in their returns on time.

CORRECT

Teacher—Willie, can you name a city in Alaska?

Willie—No, m'm.

Correct—*Christian Science Monitor.*

ST. ALBERT APPEAL FUND

Previously acknowledged	$ 26.00
Kitscoty, 426	7.00
F. M. Kellner	1.00
Horse Hills, 665	10.00
Felix Olsberg, Amisk	3.00
Opal, 868	5.00
	$ 42.00

SEED AND FEED

SUNRISE HULLESS AND BEARDLESS BARLEY, Government grade and germination tests—No. 2 and 99 per cent. For bushel of 60 lbs., $1.50 F.O.B. Bruderheim, sacks not included. A. H. Ward, Bruderheim.

YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, thoroughly cleaned and scarified. Government Grade No. 1. $10.00 per 100 lbs. Geo. W. Holroyd, Warner, Alta.

SELLING—RENFREW WHEAT, 100 PER CENT germination in six days. Pure and well cleaned, $2.10 per bushel, including sacks. Harold Briggs, Registered Seed Grower, Brettora, Alta.

FOR SALE—WHEAT POOL MEMBERS ONLY— 222 wheat, cleaned with Carter disc, $2.00 per bushel, sack included. Mrs. John L. Gray, Tofield, Alta., Box 3.

GOOD CLEAN SEED POTATOES—"BURPEE Stars", best eater and keeper. $2.50 per sack, 11 bushels. Robert Young, Hilda, Alta.

BROME AND RYE GRASS SEED MIXED, 75c cents per pound, quantity limited. H. E. No. 4 Craigmyle.

FOR SALE—HARDY ALBERTA GROWN CLOVER Seed, White Dutch 30c, Mammoth Red 30c, Alsikesde 35c per pound. Don H. Bush, Bronks, Alberta.

WESTERN RYE GRASS, GOVERNMENT TESTED. Heavy seed, pure and clean, eight cents per lb. Sample on request. Mortimer Bros., Cochrane, Alta.

SOUTHERN GROWN SEED POTATOES, $3.00 Cobblers, Onion, Bovees, Table Talk, $1.50 and $2.00 per bushel. Special price on large quantities. Manton Bridge Feed Store, Calgary.

SELLING—BANNER SEED OATS, BALANCE OF last year's crop, eligible for registration as 2nd generation. Absolutely free from noxious weeds. Cleaned and sacked, not sacked, 90c bushel. Sacks 25c extra. Eddie Muir, Millet.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED QUANTITY OF MALT maturing, high yielding Cerle Barley. No. 1 seed, germination 95 per cent in five days. $2.00 per bushel f.o.b. Brooks. Two bushel sacks extra at 25c. Bags and Baled, Brooks, Alta.

FOR SALE, BROME AND WESTERN RYE MIXED. In 2 lb. bag included. Certificate Nos. 65-5590. Phone 5504. J. H. Spalding, Carstairs.

GROWERS' ASSOCIATION SEED BOSS 222 SEED Wheat. Instructions just received to clear the remaining stock of Seed Boss 222 seed wheat at $1.50 per bushel, f.o.b. Edmonton, sacks included. Germination test 97 per cent. Certificate No. 66-1956. Orders shipped the same day as received. Send all communications to the Secretary, J. E. Horwood, Box 4041, Strathcona, Alberta.

ALBERTA GRIMM ALFALFA SEED

Alfalfa will do well on any soil in Alberta that will grow good wheat, if the right seed is used. Why not grow some of this best of all forages now that you can secure ALBERTA GROWN Grimm seed of known hardiness direct from the grower. Give us a trial.

Parasite home industry. Do not use seed of unknown, southern or eastern origin at any price.

We quote REGISTERED grade in sealed sacks, wholesale, in 1000 lb. lots, 32c, and small lots, retail, 40c per pound. Other grades at proportionally lower prices.

GRIMM ALFALFA SEED GROWERS
BROOKS, ALBERTA

8000 BUSHELS

OATS For Sale

IN CARLOAD LOTS

No. 2 Seed, direct from harvester, 60c per bu., f.o.b. Sexsmith.
No. 2 Seed, cleaned ready for drill, 70c per bu., f.o.b. Edmonton.

Apply Field Crops Branch:
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
EDMONTON

CLASSIFIED SECTION

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE COLUMNS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this section for three cents per word per insertion. **(ON AND AFTER JUNE 1st, THE RATE WILL BE FIVE CENTS PER WORD PER INSERTION.)** Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example, "S. J. Smith has 5,000 bushels of Oats for sale," contains 10 words. Be sure to give your correct name and address. Do not leave any replies sent to U.F.A. Central Office. Name and address will be counted as part of the advertisement and must be paid for at the same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most nearly to the article advertised. Orders for classified advertisements must be accompanied by cash, and must reach us at least **six** days in advance of dates of publication, which are the 1st and 15th of each month. Cancellations must also reach us eight days in advance.

Address all correspondence to "The U.F.A." Lougheed Bldg., Calgary, Alta.

FRESH FRUITS

FRUITS DIRECT FROM GROWER. READY SOON. Write for prices. Blackbeat Farm, Mowbray, B.C.

NURSERY STOCK

RASPBERRY CANES, WELL ROOTED, 4c POST-paid. J. Gilbert, Carseland.

RED CURRANT BUSHES, $5.00 PER HUNDRED. Carragana seedlings $2.00 per hundred. Mrs. George Knutson, Lake Thelma, Alta.

RHUBARB (VICTORIA) YEARLING PLANTS, 10, $1.00. Asparagus (Washington) yearling plants, 40, $1.00. Diamond Willow cuttings, 125, $1.00. Poplar cuttings, 100, $1.00. Good results guaranteed. Delivery prepaid. 50 per cent due cash on $5.00 or more. Aspen Glen Farm, Peace Alta.

HELP WANTED

HOUSEKEEPER, WOMAN OR GIRL ON FARM— Family of three, mother who is old, son and hired man. Wages twenty dollars per month. Apply Mrs. D. McCrossle, Erskine, Alta.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—UNITED GRAIN GROWERS SHARES. Write stating number and price. Mr. Hall, 1720 Eleventh Street West, Calgary.

FOR SALE—McLAUGHLIN SIX CYLINDER, WIRE wheel, touring car 1926 model, in splendid running order, rear tires. Snap to close an estate $450.00. Apply E. J. Riley, 320 5th Ave. W., Calgary.

FARM MACHINERY

3000 TEAM TANDEM HITCH, ONLY ONE ON the market. No lead chains, eveners or pulleys. Perfect equalizer. Sold direct. Send stamp for particulars. Burton Hitch, Wainwright, Alta.

BRUCE OWNERS, STOP SHOVELING—DUMP your loads. Dependable Hoist Co., Streator, Ill.

FOR SALE—RESULT 30-60 RUMELY TRACTOR and 40-64 Rumely Ideal Thresher in very good shape. F. H. Frerks, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

FOR SALE—12-20 TITAN TRACTOR IN GOOD condition. Sawyer-Massey Separator, 28-46, used three seasons, good as new, complete with all belts and drive belt. Cash price, $1,500. John Deere 20-tt. Grain Elevator, good as new, with three H.P. Grain Growers Engine, $500 cash. L. B. Carlson, Water Glen, Alta.

FENCE POSTS, LUMBER AND FUEL

LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES, cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

FENCE POSTS, FUEL WOOD, WILLOW, CEDAR and Tamarac Posts, Poplar, Spruce and Jackpine Wood. North West Coal Co., Edmonton.

FARM LANDS

WANTED—GRAIN FARM OWNER RANCH FOR sale. State cash price, particulars. U. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

HEALTH

DR. CHURCH'S OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH HOME. Surgical, Gastro-Intestinal Diseases (Piles) Specialty, Calgary, Alberta.

QUIT TOBACCO EASILY, INEXPENSIVELY. 3000 address. A. C. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

POULTRY

GOSSARD TAKES FOR B.C. RHODE ISLAND RED Eggs and Baby Chicks. Select R.O.P. Pens and range flock. Lyle Poultry Farm, Arrowwood, Alta.

FOR SALE—S.C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS May hatched, 15c each, also hatching eggs from the same stock at 8c each, 25 per cent with order. Prices f.o.b. Penn. Leslie Legg, Penn.

PUREBRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, from selected layers, headed by Lethbridge Experimental Farm males, $1.50 per 15. A. McLean, Sunnymede, Alta.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK HATCHING EGGS, from heavy layers, mated with cockerels from registered cockerel, with egg record 250 eggs. Strictly bred, well penned, 75 eggs $3.50; 100—$6.00. Jessie McDuffe, Minburn, Alberta.

PUREBRED WHITE LEGHORN ROOSTERS FOR sale, great laying strain, $2.00 each. F. McDonald, Morse, Alta.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM MY PRIZE-WIN-ning strain, $5.00 setting. A. E. Simpkins, Leduc, Alberta.

BOSDEN DUCK EGGS FROM GREAT PRIZE winners, $3.00 setting. A. E. Simpkins, Leduc, Alberta.

DIRECT-TO-LAT BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS from our specially selected pen, $1.50 per 15; $6.00 per hundred. J. H. Davison, Clarendon, Alta.

EGGS—BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM AP-proved Pen of proven producers, $1.50 for setting of 15. Mrs. F. C. Lapp, Naples.

PUREBRED BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS from culled, bred-to-lay stock, $1.00—15; $5.00—100. Mrs. Fred Sedgewick, Killam, Alberta.

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, FROM stock from Martin's best Dorcas mating. Good winter layers and high egg record. Price, $2.00 per setting; three settings $5.00. Ernest Kreuzer, Freedom P.O., Alberta.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM HEAVY LAYING strain Single Comb Reds (blood Red Rock). $1.00 per setting of 15 in lots of 5 or more, 75c. Miller & Clemens, Rockyford, Alta.

SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BLACK LEGHORNS. Exhibition Production Cockerels. Baby Chicks, Eggs. Strains List. Wetherell, 3022 15-A Street West, Calgary.

PEERLESS INCUBATORS, SOL HOT OIL BROODERS Royal Coal Brooders. Freight prepaid anywhere in the West. Write for quotations and catalogue. A. I. Johnson & Co. Ltd., 804 Camble St., Vancouver.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING Eggs. Female from same flock as third prize pen in Alberta laying contest. Male from 264-egg hen. Price 20c each. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS FROM females from Martin's best Dorcas matings with records of 200 to 267). Price headed by prize-winning males. Price 20c per egg. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

DANIELS IDEAL WHITE ROCKS HATCHING Eggs, high producing strain. Special strain mated by roaster with records from 254 to 272 on dam's side, $2.00 setting. Mrs. A. Dunbar, Delia, Alta.

FAMOUS B.C. BABY CHICKS, BRED FROM HENS with high official records from 240-302 eggs, for May and June delivery, 20c per case less spring guaranteed. Feeding instructions free. B. C. Breeders have shipped over 200,000 Chicks to the Prairies this season, which proves the superiority of our birds. If you want pullets that have the "Lay" bred into them, buy B.C. Chicks. Write to the Canadian Poultry World, 800 Beatty St., Vancouver, B.C.

HATCHING EGGS, WHITE LEGHORNS, STOCK direct from third prize pen Agassiz egg laying contest. Price $7.00 hundred; $65.00 thousand. Write for prices on young stock. Olson's Egg Farm, Olds, Alta.

GOOSE BARLEY, HATCHING EGGS, LETHBRIDGE Experimental Farm strain. Barred Rocks, winter layers. First order from each post office will be filled for $1.00 per setting of 15. Other orders $1.50 per setting. Special prices for big orders. Apply to Mrs. Allen Larsen, Raymond, Alberta.

BABY CHIX AND HATCHING EGGS, S.C. RHODE Island Red. Barred Plymouth Rock. For April hatch chix, $15.00 per hundred. For May hatch chix, $12.00 per hundred. For June hatch chix, $10.00 per hundred. Hatching Eggs, $2.00 per setting of fifteen; $12.00 per hundred. C.P.R. Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, Alberta.

CANCER

and Tumors successfully treated (removed) without knife or pain. All work guaranteed. Come, or write for free Sanatorium book

Dr. WILLIAMS SANATORIUM
224 Osborne Av., Winnipeg, Man.

Calgary **MacLeod Bros.** Calgary

Spring Outfitting Sale for Boys

MAIL YOUR ORDERS. WE PAY ALL CARRIAGE CHARGES. EVERY ARTICLE YOU BUY IS GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK

A REAL SALE OF BOYS' SUITS

A Clean-up Range of BOYS' TWEED SUITS

Some with 2 pairs of Bloomer Pants. Colors of fancy greys, checks, browns, etc. Sizes 32 to 37. Regular to $12.00 value. On Sale, Price delivered

$5.95

BOYS' 2 PANT SUITS

Beautiful Tweeds in all the newest cloths, colorings and patterns. Sizes 24 to 37. Values to $13.50, on Sale, Price delivered

$7.95

Overalls and Coveralls

Blue Striped Bib Overalls, well made. Sizes 29 to 32. Price delivered, pair **$1.00**

Boys' Khaki Coveralls, plain or with red trim. Sizes 2 to 8 years. Price delivered, suit **$1.50**

Waists and Shirts

Fancy check Print Shirts. Sizes 12 to 14½. Price delivered, each **$1.25**

Boys' Broadcloth Waists in fancy stripes. Sizes 12 to 13½. Price delivered, each **$1.50**

Broadcloth Shirts with collar attached. Good colorings. Sizes 12 to 14½. Price delivered, each **$1.75**

Sweaters and Windbreaks

Pullover Jazz Sweaters in a big range of colorings. Sizes 24 to 32. Price delivered, each **$1.45**

Boys' All Wool Wind Breakers in fancy checks patterns. Sizes 8 to 14 years. Price delivered, each **$4.00**

Stockings and Golf Hose

Heavy Ribbed Black Cotton Stockings. Sizes 6½ to 11. Price delivered, pair ..... **.50**

Fancy Top Golf Hose in a big range of heather colorings. Light or dark. Sizes to 10½. Price delivered, pair ..... **.65**

Underwear

Balbriggan Combinations, short sleeves and knee length. Sizes 24 to 32. Price delivered, suit **75c**

Boys' Hatchway Athletic style Combinations buttonless. Sizes 24 to 34. Price delivered, suit **$1.00**

Long Pants

Grey Flannel Long Pants. Sizes 26 to 32. Price delivered, pair **$2.00**

Fancy Tweed Long Pants, big range colorings and patterns. Sizes 23 to 31. Price delivered, pair **$2.50**

CAPS

The best stock of Boys' Caps in Alberta. All the newest mannish styles in all the new colorings and pattern designs, fancy tweed. Price delivered

$1.00 and **$1.25**

Mail your Orders. We Pay All Carriage Charges

MacLeod Bros.

THE GREAT CLOTHIER OF THE GREAT WEST

Opposite the Y.M.C.A. cor. 8th AVENUE and 1st STREET EAST, CALGARY

Money Refunded Should Goods Prove Unsatisfactory

Printed for the United Farmers of Alberta at the office of the Alberta Job Print Limited, 116-8th Avenue East, Calgary.